## The Memphis Appeal.

PUBLISHED Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly JOHN R. MCCLANAHAN.....BENJAMON F. DILL. Under the firm and style of MCCLANAMAN & DILL, To whom all letters on business, or otherwise, should be addressed.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

Cotton Planters MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA!

SURSCRIBERS to the PRGDDCE LOAN, and others who may now be disposed to subscribe their CGTTON CHURS, new motified that under a recent not of Congress, the same will be taken by the Government at a fair valuation, in exchange for its eight per cent, bonds which can be readily used in ordinary mercantile trans-

of J & T. Green, stating the quantity and quality of The section and the prices asked.

The bond will be delivered at the time of the purchase, but the cotion will remain in the casedy of the set it down. In its former version it found its p'anter, who must oblige himself to take due and prop-er care of the same, and deliver it, free of charge, at the rearest shipping point whenever requised to do so. The planter is not expected to insure the coffou kulwill not be responsible for it, if burned, when threat ened by the enemy. Where the Stale has advanced upon cotton its iten in ease of sale can be removed by

Proposals for the sale of other articles necessary to the army, psychole in bonds, will be received by use. J. D. B. Dalbow,

General Orders No. 9. HEADQUARTERS SPECIAL DEPARTMENT, ?

IN conformity with Special Orders No. 5. Jated a L. Bendquarters Mississippi State Troops, Major General's office, Cauton, Jane 14th, 1962. Brigadler General M. T. Berry, or in his absence the communicate of regiments and battallous of his brigadle, will call out the signate men of his brigade for improbibite acrylor in t II. These minute men will meet on twenty four hour

more conveniest points as may be designs of by the commanders, having in view concentration in advance of the Tallahatchie river, on the great raircast thou oghfare, to resist and impede the progress of the me-

ensehold gods and their native land against lesol-By command of Brigadier General Russias, L. D. SANDIDGE C. × A.,

### NOTICE!

OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD) COMPANY.

HOLLY SPRING, May 20th 1862

IN consequence of the occupation of New Orleans to
the enemy, provision cannot be made for obligation to this company, payable at that point on the lat pro-me and thereafter. Therefore, indicate of such pa-we hereby notified to present the same for payment the office. No interest will be paid on such chains att me unity unless presented here when due and payme

Bonds and integest coupons maturing and payable it of New Orienna.

By order of the President.

A. J. McCOONICO, Secry.

## RUNAWAY CAUGHT!

COMMITTED to the jail of Panela county, a YE LOW NEURO MAN, who calls his name LES and says he belongs to Henry Strider, of Tellahateht econory, Miss. Len has long curly hair, thirty years of J. H. JONES, theorif and Jallor, and five feet six ire)

## RUNAWAYS CAUGHT!

CHARLES and TOM, belonging to W. S. Ball of Memphis, Team, ramaway from Jaw. Et gr. neur Vangham's Station, on Central road. Charles is a very stout negro, six free high, large, will here, thirty years old and black. Tem is yollow, small goates, and six ters while taking.

J. H. JONES, Sheroff and Jailor,

## JAILOR'S NOTICE.

"IOMMITTED to the jall of Panola county, Missis Usippi, a NEGRO MAS, who calls his name SIMON, and says he belongs to Robert Bowly, of Kentucky. He ranaway from Maj. Winn near Helena, Arkansay. He seems to be about away y-seven years old is very black, five feet ten incheshigh, has a sear over his right J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jailor,

## JAILOR'S NOTICE.

NOWMITTED to the juil of Panola county, two NE GRO MEN, who say the r names are PHILIP and JIM, and that they belong to Robert Alams, of Tallh hatchie county, Musicoppi. Buth are copper colored hatchle county, Mississippi. Buth are copper colored The owner can find them in juil at the place. J. H. JONES, Sheriff and Jalier, ly5-law3e\* Panels county, Miss.

## Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of administration on the extate W of John Conly, decremed, were granted to the un-derzigned at the July Serm, A. D. 1862, of the Probate Genrt of Yalohusha county. State of Mississippl, this the 7th of said meath, this notice is therefore hereby given requesting all persons having claims against it estate of said deceased, to exhibit the same and has them registered in the manuar and within the time pro-

Administrator's Notice. WHEREAS, letters of administration on the entare of R. M. Falies, deceased, were crusted to the undersigned at the July term, A. D. 2503 of the Probate Court of Yalobasha county, State of Kis sample, northly broken of attal month, this notice is therefore against the estate of said deceased, to while the same and have them regist-red in the mapper and within the

# RAILROAD.

J. B. FAIRES.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON and after THURSDAY, July 31, trains will run Preight trains will run only as the business of the

### PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS!

POST OFFICE-GRENADA, MISS., } JUNE 24th, 1862. 5

Grenada, Miss. I the camp ground -Richmond Wing.

The Confederate Preachers in the Nushondence of the Cincinnati Times.]

NASHVILLE, July 3 - " " I have availe risoned divines. A "permit" obtain and I ask for admittance at the door of the State penitentiary. Going up a narrow pair of stairs am shown into a room, and find therein th rsons whom I seek. Dr. Sehon and Mr. dwin are old acquaintances, and are heartily and to see me. The others extend me a hearty welcome, and I sit down for a short conversa-

The apartment is about twelve feet square. and is ventilated by an fron grated window, and a small transom window having communication with the ball I have just left. In these narrow nits the five prisoners are kept, sleeping on he table below, to which they are conduct by an armed guard three times each day Half an hour each day they are allowed to re main in private with their families, after which they remain in the quint seclusion of their room.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT. In my conversation with Dr. Schon, regarding his agreet, he referred to a short conversation occurring in this city in February last, in which

murder us poor Southern people?"
Having been one of the persons addressed, I were spoken. He said, on meeting with Gaddis and myself: "Is it possible that you young non, whom I have prayed over in your boyhood, baled and society hensed in quantities of eventy bales | mon, whom I have prayed over in your boyhood, and over, will please address to at Jackson, Mass, care | have come down here to aid in capturing us Southern people " The remark was made in a way into quite a number of Northern papers, suggesthat, I think, to the prejudice of the reve-

arrest, they assert that no charges were made against them. They were required to take an ath of allegiance to the general government, r declined doing so, as the terms were such General Agent Produce Loan.
Sub agent's of the Produce Loan. Managed are requested also to receive peup was said to the declaration asserts that the forward them to me. same time they deny ever having, while in the scharge of their dulies as elergymen, either luring the Confederate or National control of the city, introduced the political agitation of to country in their sermons or their prayers. They had never been required to take the oath allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and was no reason that such an act sho nanded by Governor Johnson, they holding he conflict now raging throughout the land.

I have thought proper to devote this much space to these persons, because some of them had been required the week before. have no great partiality for ministers, will, I selieve, warrant the assertion, that I dare speak port immediately their organization, strength station the fruth in the matter, and detail the circumstan-said outfit, to their Brigadier Geograf or other com-mander, and send a copy of each report to the Assistant date, and when I said that he a very few days done, and when I add that in a very few days Adjutant General at these Headquarters done, and the same sent across our lines into those of the Confederacy, I have closed the story as far as I am concerned. As it is, they are "Imprisoned for conscience sake," not to do what was required of them, and not hav ng the power under a rule which ignores the habeas corpus" to obtain a hearing before the

Disorganization in the Federal Army. Under this head, the New York Teilune publishes the letter below from an army correspond ent, who writes from Broad Run near Manassa

in all divisions of the army include in the exessive use of preface language; and that off ers when about to assume important command r lead them into engagement, make themselve he consciences of young men, under the com nand of a brigadier-general, formerly the ocen a deacon in the church, a Sanday school operintendent, and a temperance lecturer, when will apprepriate barrels of whisky, sent to his command, to his own use, and appear before anch indelicate terms as even to make the roughst soldier blush; and then turn to his others, calling them by name in the presence of a regiment on " dress parade," and say that they are untit to command—that they are patrons of gambling houses and brothels—and in the next breath, boast of his own feats of shame and ig-

cle of a chaplain dead drunk. The above is no overdrawn picture. It does not with sufficient strength and definiteness exmust the facts, for want of terms appropriate to be public ear. I know of quartermasters who courage soldiers to steal horses and turn them wer, and they then sell to officers, and army straglers, and hangers on, who follow different livisions, dishursing counterfeit money and swindling civizens and soldiers. Donations sent to soldiers have been sold by suttlers and ugar, and various other articles are often issued at less than regulation quantities, and the surceive pay from government for every pound is ers. Almost every tent, and guardhouse, and shade tree in the vicinity of a camp is a gambling resort for a few days after pay-day, and very men who occupied respectable positions

a fore entering the army. What will be the effect on society when 700,000 men are discharged from the army, to return to heir homes, without eccupation, many of tham dog courage, and family connections, and po-

About a mile this side of the Chickahoming oth of the York river railroad, a large number regard to the rights of property. On the premes of a small farmer, named Camden, they not mly took possession of his dwelling and furniare but cut down his fruit trees, and also a small grove which beautified the burial place of his ancestors. The walls of Mr. Camden's house were covered with inscriptions and "char-

years, from and after the first day of July 10 x. M.

From Grenada, by Providence, Steam Mil. Stateland, Carteria, Oakley, Belle fontaine and Monni V sta to Hebenlinden, 55 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grenada Monday at 8 a. M. Arrive at Hobenlinden, and state day by 10 r. M.

Route 643, (7.459)

With dead leaves One fellow had provided for his vice body. The batton of this comfort by stripping off entire the back of a good sized oak tree, and making a cradle-like of the Yankees are again at Warrenton, in Fauquire, which are very respectable countries, with a good many square miles, lying between the Danube and Da'matia. They possess some large towns, and will form a solid background to Dalmatia on the Adriatic.

Route 643, (7.459) Leve Hobenizes True day 10 F. M.

Leve Hobenizes True day 10 F. M.

Route Granda Monday at 6 A. M. Arrive at Hobenizes True day 10 F. M.

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The " Wratts" Leaving Their Holes.

An old Florida friend of ours who did not al ways go by the books in his orthography, insis ed that it was strong spelling to put a so and two f's to rate, and he always s pelt the vermin the provest marshal, a walk through the hot sun, in that way when he came to tell about " wratts leaving a sinking ship." To-day we have to reverse the proverb. The "wratts" of speculation come forth the moment they find the political ship is past danger, and speak out their affrighted and despairing notes at a terrible

> It is little we have to do with the world outide the narrow limits of our office, but that little amused us yesterday. The tecrible immolation of the locust army of invaders at Rich mond has already put a new face upon politic and trade as affected by them. The talk is that the victory at Richmond has demonstrated the absurdity of the Northern attempt to subjugate the South too strengly long to combat the comnon sense of the world, or even that of the some ground and vainchorious Yankee themselves. Men say that even if the Lincolnites are so stubborn and besotted as to continue this war longer in the face of the work of a year destroyed at our threshhold in a single week, it cannot be that Christendom will permit its trade longer to be des royed—its people famished and ced to nakedness merely to gratify the insame malice of the Lincolnites.

If the war goes on hereafter it must be under that you have come down with these Yankees to the strongest demonstration of the world's disapprobation. The independence of the Confideats States will be promptly acknowledged. gave the words of Dr. Schon precisely as they | Such ports as remain to us will be opened and kept open to our trade, and if Lincolndom wishes seneral fight with Christendom, she will in all babability find a chance to gratify herself, haps a month hence, off Charleston or Mo-, with navies of France, England, Spain and

been offered a hundred pieces of gold bace at the lieted by any official version whatever, three dollars a piece, for which six and a half. The letter to the President from the Govern-

eavenly treasures with safety. Nothing is gone to be higher not even flour, though every ody declar s to the contrary. Tobreco is per ians an exception, but that is not certain dermining speculator is past. Some of them shed. There are perhaps tons of spool cotton, eedles, pins, tape and what not, now stored away in the vain hope of sale at a thousand per sent, above value which are destined to go at old prices. Some people will still accumulate lomestic cotton cloths to compete in the market with white goods from England and France. To sum up in a word, the heards of all the necesies scarcity, are now in the peril of a mouth's and expenditute on the part of the loyal army, story. The chances are, if any of them are ft with the hoarders and forestallers, that ami-

take the chances of almost total loss.

We may rely upon it, that foreign goods can-

## Provisional Governments for the Rebel

boutton measure, which is based upon the idea | defended upon the other, demands a word of | with immovable firmness in words, of Mr. Summer, that the rebel States should be notice. the before named functionaries the recognition | quent levies or transfers recruited to any considerborne by conspirators and usurpers of the

The conservative Senators generally are will-States now occupied by our troops to the Presient, under the war power, until the people shall ral government and to the Constitution. This does not suit the abolitionists, who never want olus sold for grivate benefit. Army contractors to see Senators or Representatives on the floor sued, thereby increasing the stigms that rests | through their power, to approve and confirm spthe designation of governors and judges who the country judge. will strike a blow at the institution of slavery. he most losthsome vices are practiced by the tion of the President for appointing Andrew Johnson and Edward Stanly military governors.

posed of in twenty-four hours. that he had over two hundred thousand men should be augmented to 200,000 before he coul all, and the nominal number of a full corps is the Union in sight of that rebel stronghold thirty-six thousand men. In practice, twenty- Who caused the long delay that enabled the

Seth New York is a terror to all secesh," and Jeff. Davis is played out." Further to the southeast of Camden's is the residence of a Mr. Wade. An area of several acres, gently sloping toward the woods skirting the Olicitahors in the olice of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in played the woods skirting the Chickahors in the olice of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the control of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of the recent repulse of their troops in the service of Camden's in the recent repulse of the rec

LETTER PROM WASHINGTON. apon the rigid and inexorable application of the

New Levies Called For-Morale of the Copie must call upon the government-their governtal - Secretary Stanton's Rigid and Mistakes ment-to bid farewell to a timid and half-way Regime-Its Results-Rumors Still Rife. ecial Correspondence Cincinnati Commercia'.]

Washington, July 2.—At last the great test stretched arm. The war has now "stepped in of the country has come! Three hundred thou- so far in blood," the torn and bleeding victims and more men for the war. With what a fear- of the savage foes of our democratic republic ul significance are these few little words freight have now swollen to such a multitude, that ed. Three hundred thousand more lives to be nothing, short of the extermination of every staked on the establishment of the principle that rebel who will not submit himself to the laws, we are a government and not an anarchy. Three hundred thousand more living arguments to prove that secession is an accursed baresy, to be put down by this generation, and not left to posterity to settle. And who doubts the expediture of the winding arguments to bursting, in millions of American hearts to-day, must be vindicated. The outgroup or the wisdom of settling it forever now? unlity of man and the indefeasible right of to spring to the rescus, and to save us from the the majority to rule, would be cheaply pur-chased at the less of a million lives, and the re-motest ages of posterity would applaud us for

The proclamation was made public here at hazard. about Il o'clock last night, after which it was TWO BAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. sent over the wires to all parts of the country To say that it was received with enthusiasm would be far from truth. Nothing like the eager esponse which attended the first proclamation for 75,000 men, fourteen months ago, is looked Rather is it a deep solemn pause-almost rful in its meaning—which tells not of lack of decision, of Ourage, nor of determination to strangle at all banards this faul rubultion but of an earnest, determined, auxious demand that these new offerings on the shrine of country shall be better used than in the too disgraceful

Last night was a night of gloom in the national capital. In high official and military circles, men's faces were a serious and anxious look, while all over the city, the discussion of what is It is not surprising that such outside talk as | now generally believed the reverse sustained by his, coupled with the stirring dispatches from McCiellan at Richmond, was alternated with he seat of war, should have frightened the confident rumors of fereign intervention, and se beyond present fabulous prices. We found next? Meanwhile, in the midst of all this exto be even so. A clothier told us that within citing suspense, the continued, obstinate reticoarse Southern cloth have been brought to the War Department, adds to the excitemen ght, and thrown upon a market altogether and discontent to an incredible degree. If there eare of such goods. Old cob webbed bales Is one man in the nation more unpopular at this ught at the fraction of a dollar, but which, by moment than any other, that man is Secretary e of scarcity, had risen to hittle short of three | Stanton. His "tight rein" over the newspalars per yard, was dragged forth from the pers, which even the President reluses to relax, st recesses of the warehouse and sud- is seen and felt by the whole people to be a wanmly effered at a considerable reduction. Go ton and inexcusable aggravation of the difficulye speculators! What will your old flimsey ties under which the government labors. It is useys be worth when John Bull and Johnny pretended that the object is to keep any intellirapeau throw their cloths into the market ! gence of the real result at Richmond from reachold a day or two before at \$2000. Benevolent arms. That is to give every semi secessionistin Grenada. peculator, what will your old galvenized but the North a curte blanche to creak his version of

the product of a consultation between the Presif the Cabinet, in conjunction with eminent men rom various parts of the country, and to have leading object of the call at this time is to produce a wholesome effect abroad. The remarkssacrificed in such a style of warfare as has that the restoration of the Union would be a n unlimited indulgence and tenderness toward saries of life which have been gathered to pro-

tears of regretfulness. They are in peril. The verse near Richmond is at last lifted, and the awful question with them, is whother to sell out country knows a part, at least, of the sad hisverse near Richmond is at last lifted, and the settlement, no one would dream of interfering. at a reduction of their auticipated profits, or tory of defeat. That it is a defeat, unaccompatiblish it is true that some decided action should ay has been occupied in the discussion of an to this result is attacked on the one side, and set at once with gentleness and courtesy, but

tie spoke of the measure as one of the great- ments to Gen. McClellan. That none were sent sel. amner wanted to amend the bill by denying to parture hence for York river; nor have arbsef existing State laws punishing the teaching erable extent this small force. Were it not for sunced the policy as conflicting with the unrstanding under which we set out in the war, erable one out of there then,-had been sent to tected masses of the people, who had been Capital of Richmond for Washington. They here, who still lurk in swarms about the city, og to leave the temporary control of affairs in | would have taken good care to furnish them with the information, and the rebel raid upon Washington, at a time when Jackson drove take action consistent with loyalty to the gene- Banks out of the Valley of Virginia, is now known to have been designed, from captured dispatches of their general himself. Nothing but the menacing strength and vicinity of Mcollow brigades with droves of cattle that rather of Congress from the South. The Abolitionists Dowell's army prevented it. Its withdrawal in desire naw governments for the rebel States, as a southerly direction, having the road to Washeive pay from government for every pound isington open, would have saved McClellan, very likely, but it would very certainly have lost pointments to chagrin the President, and secure | Washington. Which is the most important, let

Next-as to the plan of Gen. McClellan him-It will be seen that their policy is in considera- self. It is known here beyond controversy, that the circuitous and protracted route of approach to Riehmond via Yorktown was wholly Gen. Intending to control all the policy of the gov-ernment at this time, they do not intend to ad-least four of his ablest generals of division—by least four of his ablest generals of division-by journ at an early day. This information is from the majority of military men—by the Secretary a high and well-informed Republican quarter. of War, and by most of the Cabinet. But he There is no reason, for all the leading business was sustained by the President, who insisted When appointments are made, let character of the session is completed. The tariff bill has that he should have his way, and a chance for and intelligence be considered, as well as bull- now arrived at that stage that it could be dis- a fair trial. Now that he has failed, it is attempted to throw all the responsability upon the Mr. Chandler made an abasive speech of Gen. failure of the government to reinforce his. But McClellan, uttering the stupendons falsebood | who rendered it necessary that his 120,000 troops with him upon the peninsula. That the state- attack Richmond? Who consumed the nine ment is false is clear from the fact, that not weeks of precious time and the thousands of above four corps d'armee have been with him in | yet more precious lives in getting the army of five thousand effective men to a corps would not rebels to concentrate three armies at their seat of be an under estimate. Mr. Chandler has been power, thus far outnumbering any force that we very conspicuous in traducing Gen. McClellan. had there to oppose them! Why was the flower of our army confined for weeks in the the marshes of the Chickahominy, until compelled The following is an extract from a Paris letter, by an overpowering sortic of the rebels to seek

Gloomy Time in Washington-The 300,000 Plates and rebel individuals everywhere. They policy, to go on to the conquest of this formid able treasen with a high hand and an out-

establish beyond all future quarrel the lives of noble-hearted volunteers who are not minded rebellion by all means and at every

> The Europa off Cape Rane-Continued Discussion of American Affairs-The French Inca-sion of Mexico-Reinforcements not to sait. ST. JOHN'S, New Foundland, July 7 .- The british mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool une 28, vin Queenstown June 29, was boarded off Cape Rece at midnight of July 6th. GREAT BRITAIN.—The news by the Persia reated great excitement in the Liverpool cotton

ay, at a further advance. The Times, editorially, says the telegrans by the Persia, if they came substantially from the orthern government do credit to its veracity inasmuch as they proclaim that any decisive ad-vantage over the Confederates must be postoned until great additions are made to the Union army. The latest dates are to June 1: which may be considered the beginning of th ummer heats. Although the probability is that oth armies will keep the field yet there can be ittle doubt that the spirit of the campaign must anguish until fall, when cool weather and rein may be looked upon as the closing scenes of the pring campaign. Though the Unionists have many more men, and such a vast army, and the greatest resources, they invariably describe themselves as outnumbered by the Confederates. Halleck and McClelian utter the same complaint. Food and powder must have been the cry of the Confederate forces which, numbering that be could yesterday at five hundred dollars to leave England like our own people, to infer the wars and bloodiest defeat of the national sold a day or two before at \$2000. Percentage of the sold a day or two before at \$2000. Percentage of the sold a day or two before at \$2000. Percentage of the sold a day or two before at \$2000. Percentage of the sold a day or two before at \$2000. one hundred and twenty thensand at Corinth,

Kentuckians and Tennessecans might argue ons go at when the highly finished English the tale in the ear of the British public, through that since their own States have been abandones oution gets into market? Another said he had the facile friends of the London Times, uncon- and fallen under the yoke of the Unionists, they had no further interest in defending the cotton States, to which they were bound by ties of alors of eighteen States is understood to have been legiance, but the diminishing army must have een mainly canned by the ng tood. The Times mids :

The superior numbers and resources of the orth we look upon as certain in the end to pre-

tion, without feeling that the war is likely to duce a whelesome effect abroad. The remarks drench the territory of the Union with much ble absence of the names of Governor Andrew, more blood," It winds up by hoping some of Massachusetts, and Governor Sprague, of means may be devised for bringing this unnatural conflict to a close. The Morning Herald, in an editorial, contends

too generally been pursued, and which consists estamity not only for Europe, and England i particular, but for the North. It declares that the Union had become a nuisance among nations. Secassion is favorable to England. interest would have justified interference before July 4 -The impenetrable and cloudy well this had not interestional morality forbid able class of our fellow-citizens will weep briny | which covered the facts of the recent terrible re- Even now, if there was any hope of an early As matters now stand, however, the Herald nied by disgrace, and at least as severe and be taken by France and England in behalf of bloody to the rebels as to ourselves, is the only justice and humanity, as well as the protection not be kept out of the South by the Yankees | matter of congratulation now discernible to your of their half-ruined manufactories and hungry correspondent. The details of the almost un- operators. Such action must be taken at last, precedented conflict are, in great part, before our as impossible things cannot be long allowed to realers, and no commentary can add to the har- remain. It is most improbable that there will rowing and breathless interest with which they be any change in the aspect of American af-Vashington Correspondence New York Herald ) are devoured. But the intense and overbearing fairs that will bring us relief, and if we are to Almost the entire ression of the Senate to-

Lord Chelmsford asked if Edwin James should Mr. Summer, that the rebel States should be And first as to the great question of reinforce- be allowed to retain his patent as Queen's coun-

at importance, and Mr. Harris, who has some. in time to save him from falling back from by The Lord Chancellor said that Mr. James had ow been induced to repeat it, acknowledged fore Richmond is unquestionably true; but that given notice of an appeal to the Judges from the hat he besitated to approve what of the bill the means existed to reinforce him to any consid- decision of the benchers, but as he had taken that he hesitated to approve what of the bill looked to the exercise of legislative power by the governor and the judges proposed to be sent into the robel States to govern them. Mr. was stripped of all but half a dixon longer enjoy any honor under the crown. His patent would, therefore, be ordered to be can-Hon. T. Bruca, governor of the Prince

of existing State laws punishing the teaching the army curps now under command of Gens. Wales, and a brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 27th of June, from fever, confidence of the Prince of Wales, and a brother of Lord Elgin, died at London on the 27th of June, from fever, cony for the proposed action, and Mr. Cowan de- Federal Capital would be wide open to the reb- tracted at Constantinople, while traveling with

which was, that the domestic affairs of the the support of McCislian, as urged and expected In the French Chamber of Deputies, Jules inter was, that the domestic authority by him six weeks ago, it is telerably certain that Favre consured the expedition against Mexico evernment was to go to the rescue of the unwould have known, far better than your readers, against the French policy in the past, he said the utter weakness of the lorce left in defense sary that the resolutions taken should be exof the Federal city. Their allies and coadjutors plained. He considered the sole course to take compatible with the interest and honor of the country, to treat with Mexico and withdraw. He denied that France had any defeat to avenge sulogized the conduct of the troops, and protested against the entertainment of any ideas which would comptomize France with the other

M. Billault, in response, defended the course of France. He censured negotiations from which it was impossible to obtain a result. He stated that the Emperor was compelled to disayow the Convention of Soledad, as contrary to the honor of France, and explained that, notwithstanding the momentary disagreement be tween the three governments, they remained on good terms. He energetically repelled the idea f treating with the Juarez government, saying that the honor of France was engaged, and she must avenge the insults offered. The Emperor would leave the people entirely free when the French flag floats over the capital of Mexico, to vote for whatever government they might

says, that it seems decided that reinforcements will not sail until after the arrival of another mail, and if the French troops are not then in danger it is thought reinforcements will not sail until the hot season is over. The Paris correspondent of the Loudon Daily News says, there is evidently hesitation on th

subject of Mexico, and he thinks that it is no unlikely that the principles of the expedition are undergoing a reconstruction. The Patric says that the embarkations for Mexico are provisionally suspended and re-Models of the Merricac and Monitor were

to be constructed with a view of testing their

THE PEDERAL CONGRESS. tehes to the Associated Press North.]

WASHINGTON, July 10 .- Senate .- The Presient pro tom. laid before the Senate a communi-

resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to under Gen. McClellan in the recent engagements furnish extra clothing to wounded and other soi- before Richmond. liera. Passed. Mr. Doolittle, from the Indian committee, reported back the bill relative to the trust honds

Mr. McDougel offered a resolution that the fended himself in the newspapers. Has the all his slaves, if he has any, shall be declared President be requested to have prepared a full Senstor read the papers? The papers have been and made free, or he shall be imprisoned for not report of the foreign and domestic trade and full of praise of Gen. McClellan, and his great less than five years, and fined not less than \$10.

army. The bill provides for a reduction in the put on the amendment authorizing the President rection against the authority of the Units was referred to the military committee.

compatible with the public interest. arket, and large sales were made late on Fri. speech when he (Chandler) offered this resoluharge against or throw any obstacles in the way of the generals in the field. In the opinion of the Senator (Chandler) Gen. McClellan has not service. been a newspaper general, written up by correply. He (Wright) would not go back to the but he would say, Gen. McClellan's last campaign in front of Richmond, fighting an infuriated enemy, would arouse as much admiration cements on both sides will allow the struggle among the people of foreign countries as it has be renewed. The last news represents what awakened confidence and hope among our own people. He (Wright) was in favor of the vigorus prosecution of the war, and also of a strong offseation biff; but he would do nothing to was not the place to pass such resolutions as his, somewhat sauctioned as they were by the speech of the Senator from Michigan. President can trust Gen. McClellan and Secre-

tary Stanton, he (Wright) was willing to trust them. He would stand by the man, General McClellan, who was fighting the battles of the Mr. Chandler said that the Senator from Maryand (Wright) must have mistaken his (Chanseen filled with dounnerations of the Secretary when we should speak right out plainly what offense against the laws of the United Sta of War, for what they said was a military crims in not sending reinforcements to Gen. McClel. to avoid giving effense to our enemies.

Mr. Ten Lyck's amendment was decided out of order, as the words had been put in by a vote claim and surrender of such slaves on pain of least of the secretary of War should be deadly, and lead to was gulity of the crime, and he simply called for the evidence in the case. It was plain to every man in the land that when the army was whose names it hears. It may, or may not be indicative of a new policy in the canduct of the war. No doubt is entertained here that one leading of the call at this time is to protaken before the committee on the conduct of Senators, as it was thought they were rather authorized to extend to persons in rebellion nar the war, in which they said it was absolutely weak eyel.

f Washington. above and below the city. General Franklin generals. Now is the time that we should rethought that from 35,000 to 50,000 men would new our pledge before Heaven and swear before Motion lost-42 to 77. be necessary, and the others said from 50,000 to the living God, who liveth and ruleth forever.

When Gen. McClellan went to Fortress Monment here except the 19th, and that he had not for that had not been granted by the Senate. left a solitary gun on wheels for the defense of the capital Had this gone on the enemy would have taken the capital before the month of April.

and kept a corps for the defense of the capital. Was it not proper that these facts should go to the country? Was it not right that the people should know what the facts really are. The bayonet to the army of the Peninsula that could by any possibility be spared. Was it not fair that the press should stop denouncing the man (Secretary Stanton) who was not opposed to the scent into the service of the United States. As army, but was in favor of marching the army straight into Richmond !

urther consideration of the resolution until De. dering such service. the resolution. Let the facts go to the people of people with the facts.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, said he would not vote on any speech that had been made on | quorum. Adjourned. the subject, but simply on the resolution calling for the facts, which ought to go to the people. passed that the facts might come forth. Mr. Henderson thought this resolution was sous injury of the public credit.

incompetency in front of Richmond. We are resolution of thanks to Commodore Foote. Ad- able to wisdom and justice is to let the always apt to underrate the force of the rebels. journed. We must have more energy and a larger force. Senate-July 11-On motion of Mr. Wilkiniseless to close our eyes to the fact that the reb- Minnesota was taken up and passed. been saying for months that the Southern army cennes was taken up and passed. is starving. Is it possible there is such ignorance as to suppose, with the climate and soil of for further evidence of the Democrats connect. as we are, and they will continue to make them. smendment to the second section of the amend-He wanted to inspire a little more soul in the ment by Mr. Grimes, to strike out the words country. Let them use all their energies to sup- mother, wife and children. press the rebellion, and the whole country join Mr. Browning's amendment was rejected is one, and let certain leaders of the Republican | year, 17; mays, 21. been sufficient confidence placed in the men of the rebels. the border States. He (Henderson) had heard Mr. Foster, from the committee of conference and Mexico City of the 18th. Gen. Ortigo: it said that men from the border States were not on the general pension bill, made a report, as loyal as they should be, because they were which was agreed to.
so much attached to slavery. The border States Mr. Fessendan, from the conference committee manding Organia, where the French, the set of the states on the 14th occupied the summit of a limit of the states. had put their share of men in the Union army, on the tariff bill, made a report, which was and in Missouri they were ready to put in the agreed to. field the twelve thousand men asked for by the Mr. Wright, from the committee of conference French without result. recent call, and if this was not enough, Missouri on the bill changing the judicial districts, made would put in the field 12,000 more; and in re- a report which was laid over. Adjourned. gard to the charges brought against Kentucky, ie believed, by the neutrality adopted by the ways and means, reported a bill providing for a whom there are many, of yellow fever, Union men of that State, saved that State to the Union. These schemes of emancipation might stocks, and for the circulation and redemption. The French trains

against Gen. McClellan. He had most perfect on the journals that the bill was man

resolution so as not to include the number of entry will be made. cation from the War Department, transmitting troops under Gen. Fremont and Banks at the The House concurred in the report of the cour copies of all orders to generals in the army, in date of Gen. McClellan's departure for the Pen-mittee of conference on the naval appropriation pursuance of the act of Congress August 5. insula; also the number of troops in and bill.

A bill was passed giving to masters and other pursuance of troops.

A bill was passed giving to masters and other pursuance of troops. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the mili-tary committee, reported back the House joint also the number of troops actually in service bill, passed during the present session.

Mr. Chandler accepted the amendment. Mr. Trumbull said he was astonished that sectors were so united in praising Gen. McClei- certain modifications, so as to provide as abstracted by the late Secretary of the Interior.
Mr. Chandler, from the committee of commerce, reported a bill providing for the appointment of surgeons, etc.

Ina, and were yet so unwilling to hear any different opinion concerning him. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. Wright) with strange form maryland (Mr. Wright) with strange for getfulness, says that Gen. McCiellan had not designed guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and

Mr. Anthony introduced a bill to define the the amendatory of the set of 1797, calling out umber of major and brigadier-generals in the the militia, was taken up. The question being foot, assist or engage in any rebellion or lusur number of major and brigadier generals. It to receive negroes into the United States service States, on the laws thereof, and shall give at for labor on intrenchments.

Mr. Chandler called up the resolution calling Mr. Collamer said that he should vote against be convicted thereof, such person shall be our or the orders issued by Gen. McClellan, his cor- the bill as it stood, on the ground that it pro- ished by the forfeiture of all his personal pri spondence as to the number of his forces, etc. vides for an unlimited conscription. This crty, or shall be punished by imprisonmen He then modified the resolution so as to request | country decided in the war of the revolution, | ten years and fined not exceeding \$10,000 the President to turnish this information if not | and in 1812, that it would not follow the system | his sixves, if he has may, be liberated at the of European conscription, but this bill allows cretion of the court, and all such property Mr. Wright said he had been mortified at and the President to draft men in such numbers and cluding slaves, shall be forfeited to the Un regretted the tone of the Senator's (Chandler's) for such a length of time as he pleases, which States. peoch when he (Chandler) offered this resolution fact is just such a conscription. But he "Any person guilty of either of the offered that the country had the described in this act, shall be forever incapt our of the country's trouble to make any right to the services of all the people whether and disqualified to hold any office of trust an white or black. He knew that they did use the der the United States. blacks in the war, and he believed they did good

een a newspaper general, written up by corespondents, but he has been most indecently provides freed a for the wife, children and the speedy termination of the present rebellion enounced by them. He has never made any mothers of those blacks who perform such serThe President is authorized to cause the sale of the present rebellion. vice, he said that it was nugatory, because in all property, real or personal, of all such person this country the slave knows no mother, wife or and apply and use the proceeds of the same hilld, and yet this is called a Christian institu- the support of the United States.

Mr. Ten Eyck moved to strike out the words military and naval," where it says, "or any President, members of Congress, foreign minimilitary or naval service for which they may be ters, etc., under the so-called Confederate State

fairly. He wanted the President to have power divide the true Union men of the country. This to call these persons into the service to aid the their property shall be forfeited, etc. country in any way they can, and he was will ing to declare that these persons shall be free or who shall in any way give aid and con rever after. We have not so much to fear from the enemy as we have from timid counsels. lines of our army, and all slaves deserted Let us then act like men; speak frankly and their masters and coming under control of

would remove any appearance of asperity in the ller's) remarks. The press of the country has Mr. King thought that the time had come shall be delivered up unless for crime, or

> Mr. Doolittle said that in regard to the employment of negroes or Indians, the course of persons of African descent, for the suppressi the rebels would justify us in employing them of the rebellion, and use them in such many

necessary to retain a force here for the defense Mr. Doclittle was for putting down rebellion does expedient for the public welfare. with cannon ball and bayonets. Now was the Gen. Richardson, in his sworn statement, said | time to speak words of courage and encourage | For the suppression of the insurrection and to t would require 40,000 men and a corps of 60,- ment to the President, instead of languishing punishment and seizure of the property of the

75,000 men must be left here for the proper de that we will put down this rebellion forever, the confiscation bill was then concurred in-[Suppressed applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, wanted to ros it was found he had not left a solitary regi. know what the administration had ever asked on the tariff hill, which was concurred in. Mr. Doolittle said the President wanted the sympathy and hearts of the Senate.

Mr. Wilson claimed that the President had all the sympathies of the Senate, and never was Interesting Extracts from the Lando But the President interposed and stopped it more forbearance shown him than by the Senate. He thought the Sanate did not need Several amendments were offered and reject ed, and the following were agreed to:

for the less of such persons as are taken under The first section with amendment authorising the President to receive persons of African dethese amendments were adopted the question then was on the second section giving freedom Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to postpone the to the mother, wife and calidren of persons ren-

That all loyal persons shall be compensated

An amendment was adopted that this apply nly to the slaves of rebels. Mr. Browning moved to strike out the words the country. He was willing to trust all the mother, wife and children, in the provisions for freedom; and spoke at great length.

On the question being taken there House.-Mr. Lovejoy asked, but failed to receive, consent to introduce a resolution instruct-Mr. Cowan thought such a resolution should ing the committee on ways and means to take not have been made. The resolution ought to measures to prevent non-specie paying banks have fastened themselves on the Southern countries. from interfering with treasury notes, to the seri-

general in the field. If reinforcements are sent last, to secure to officers and men actually emo Gon. McClellan the rebel capital can betaken | ployed in the Western department their pay, in a month. Cease, then, these mischievous bounty and pensions, and appoint three comresolutions, which only tend to excite party feel. missioners to examine and redoem all claims. and report to the Setretary of War. The House passed the Senate bill for the bet-

or we shall never put down this rebellion. It is son, the resolution to pay the first levies from els are as strong as we are, and the people may On motion of Mr. Wright, the bill for the re- which should have been done to meet this three as well know the fact. The newspapers having lief of the register of the land office at Vin-ened falling off in the supplies of cotton, it is Mr. Powell called up the resolution calling

the South the rebels can be starved out ! It is perfectly idle to attempt to conceal the facts from Dale Owen, which was passed. The bill amendatory of the act of 1795, call- had aroused great indignation among the frien the people. They ought to know everything the bill amendatory of the act of 1795, callconnected with this war. The South are as ing out the militia of the United States, was well furnished with cannon and weapons of war taken up, the question being on Mr. Browning's

party cesse their schemes of emancipation, not Mr. Browning offered as a further amendbut he believed them honest in their views, but ment, that such mother, wife or children shall he believed they were mistaken. There had not | not be freed unless they give service or labor to

Mr. Saulabury offered an amendment to the The Speaker. There being no objection, the

Mr. Effett made a report from the commit of conference, on the confiscation bill. The disagreement and agree to the Senate bill, will

commerce of California, Oregon and Washing straget a skill, and now be is drawing the rebels ding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale of the commerce of California, Oregon and Washing straget a skill, and now be is drawing the rebels ding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale of the commerce of California, Oregon and Washing straget a skill, and now be is drawing the rebels ding slaves, shall be levied upon, any sale of the commerce of California, Oregon and Washing straget a skill, and now be is drawing the rebels. On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding "If any person shall hereafter incite, set o and comfort to any such existing rebellion, an

"This act is not to be construed in any wi to affect the prosecution, conviction, or pu

Five classes are affected by the bill-those win shall bereafter hold the office of President, Vie The President is authorized to issue a proclam Mr. King was willing to meet this question tion, if after sixty days all persons in beliion do not return to their allegiance, the

boldly and do what is just and right.

Mr. Ten Eyck thought his amendment would found at places occupied by the rebei forces at not after the bill of any consequence, but afterwards by the United States troops, shall be seld captives of war and be forever free

don and amnesty on such conditions as he may

Mr. Allen moved to lay the report on the table The report of the conference committee a vens Sil. nave 49.

Mr. Stevens made a report from the committ

Adjourned.

# LATER PROM BEROPE.

ST. JOHNS, July 11.-The steamer Norwegia: from Liverpool, 3d inst, via Londonderry, 4 inst., for Quebec, passed Cape Race to-day, an was boarded by the news yacht. The Lond Times has an editorial on Independence E and points out what should be the tone of merican orators under existing circumstance Breadstuff's have a downward tendency. T weather is favorable for crops. Wheat very di and lower. Provisions very dull. LONDON, July 4 .- Consols 914 to 92 for mo-

ey; American securities fixt; Illinois Centr shares 48 discount. GREAT BRITAIN .- In the liouse of commen on the 24 Mr. H. Berkley moved the secon reading of the bill providing for taking vol by ballot, and reiterated the various argument

Sir G. Gray opposed the motion, which we ejected, 211 to 126 The Times, in a leader on American affair says four main armies have advanced into Co. federate territory, and half a dozen expedition yet the South remains unconquered. It is a onstrated that the Federals can only effect th roing to have the effect to make two parties in he country, in regard to the operations of the suspend all payments under the act of March What becomes of the famous Declaration

ernod! The North new talks of conquest, fiscation and military colonies, with all the r iness of an Austrian commandant; but unl dent remove him at once; but he had seen no for government of the navy, and the House the North can see the only policy which is agree supply of cotton, says if all has not been do-

derives its powers from the constut of the g

manufacturing interest should look for a re-Chambers by M. Billealt, with regard to Maxiof Gen. Prim in Madrid. GREECE.-A general amnesty had been gran

### immediate amnesty would be disclosed for p. sons implicated in the last insurrection.

ed for past offenses, and it was expected that

Supatch to the Associated Press North ! NEW YORK, July 11.-The steamship Vera Cruz dates of the 2d, Orizaba, June 3 7000 men had joined Saragosa. The Mex on the 14th occupied the summit of a bill night, surprised and routed them. On the 2 the Mexicans commenced an attack on

Five thousand guerrillas are between Top and Vera Cruz. The gates of the latter city House.-Mr. Hooper, from the committee on closed, and no one dares go out. The dead

The French trains were attacked on the 3

(Chandler) for the people might as well have all the facts now, but he was sorry to hear any charges of disloyalty laid against Gen. McClei-land.

Mr. Chandler said that he had made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charges of the kind or swithing the made no charge her. Some of the salt and coffee we